WOMAN'S WORLD.

" It is intended that these columns shall brecord Woman's work in all the varied fields of usefulness, Essect opinion respecting women, and voice the views and thoughts of women. It is hoped that they may in some measure encourage and strengthon wemen in every worthy effort, aid then in a viv. ing the problem of self-support, protect thea through knowledge of forms of business and law Impire them to attain to their rightful position, and thus through enlightened, elevated woman; bood ennoble the home, the race, the Nation,

"Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother, M home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philanthropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human being, woman is everywhere building for herself and her generation. From all sections of this world, brief reports of individual an organize work, news items, thoughts, suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns.

Address all such communications to FLORENCE M. ADEINSON.

165 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind. The question "Has Christianity Benefited Woman is ably discussed in the North American Review for May. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton takes the negative side of the argument, and Bishop Spalding the affirmative. Both give much space to historical facts bearing upon the subject, and the paper is specially valuable on that ac-

One of the strongest recent evidences of the growth of liberal sentiment regarding the position of woman is afforded by the dec-Isration of the Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Peoria, Ill. He says: "Woman should not be shut out from any career that offers her the means of an honest livelibood. For the same work she should receive the same wages as a man, and should bold her property in virtue of the same right that secures to him the possession of his own. For wrong doing of whatever kind she should not be made to suffer a severer punishment than is inflicted upon man. The world will continue to be unjust to her until public sentiment makes the impure man as odicus as it makes the impure woman. The best interests of mankind, of the church, and the State will be served by widening and strengthening woman's influ. ence.

Mrs. Pitman trustee of the Soldiers' Orphane' Home, has found a sad deficiency in suitable reading matter for the inmates, and requests donations of children's books, magazines and papers, which may be sent to her care at the Knightstown Home.

At the graduating exercises of the Beach Medical Institute, of this city, on last Thursday, Miss M. M. Sample, of Noblesville, was the valedictorian of the class. Her theme | round basque is edged with irregular loops of | moulding force whose potency and value | the counter and shouted "Rats!" "See!" he was "The Practice of Medicine by Women."

City elections were held about two weeks ago in twelve or fifteen incorporated towns in Washington Territory. The reports show Small bonnets remain in favor, but are that the decrease in the number of votes cast slightly larger than those of last year. The at these local elections as compared with that at the general election was greater among the men than among the women.

In the last issue of the Woman's Journal Miss. Louisa M. Alcott relates her experience with the latest Boston craze, the "mindcure." It was agreeable, she says, to a certain point, but thirty treatments failed to relieve her ills, an overtaxkd brain and an arm afflicted with writer's cramp.

The fifteenth annual commencement exercises of the Woman's medical college of Chicago were held one day last week, with twenty-two young women as graduates. The dectorate address was delivered by Professor William T. Montgomery. He discoursed upon medical charlatanism. Speaking of the charge of certain medical journalists he said that whatever might be true in the East of women entering the ranks of medicine but to increase the practice of quackery, he

could deny the existence of any such state of affairs in Chicago and in the West.

The address of the alumnae and graduating class was given by Miss Ada Sweet of the Chicago pension office. Miss Sweet's address —the words of a progressive woman to the women of a progressive profession—was able and finished and was received with enthusiasm and applause. Some of her ideas as reported by the Inter-Ocean were these:
No woman should comfort herself with having done very well for a woman. The qualities of vanity, cowardics, and frivolity generally attributed to woman must become dissipated before the coming discipline of mind. This is called the age of hamanity; significant is is it that women are entering the profession of humanity. Weman is too much penned up within four walls. Let her come out under the warm say. Let the sun shine upon her and the rain beat upon her face, and the winds play about her form.
Let ber look into the hospitals and the insame asylums. Let her see if she can endure the school-room atmosphere that her children breathe. Let her go into the prisons and see what wise men have done for criminal reform; or into the courts or the poor-houses, where charity is carried out by contract, and where public charity does indeed hide a multitude of sins. Above all let her go into the open air. No amount of gas and electric light can broaden an American woman to the breadth she should attain Let her have art, science and literature in all their fullness. If she chooses medicine let her go humbly, reverently, but courageously to her

The Alumnae Association of this college has resolved to try to raise \$1,000 for a scholarship, one half to be obtained in six

Regarding the progress of women in Eng-land, Caroline A. Biggs, of the English woman's Review, writes in a private letter to vauce of you in electoral matters, as women have the School Board, Poor Law Guarn, Municipal and all the other local tran- | straw chises on the same conditions as men. On | use, but for general wear they the other hand, you have the advantage in-dustrially, having more employments opened to women. We have to press forward; first of all, Parliamentary suffrage, rendered en in one color. It seems a very easy matdoubly necessary now by the admission of ter to trim such a bonnet now that the trimtwo million more men voters to the franchise; next a larger share in public work by | lar loops on top, or else a great Alsacian bow women, their admission to juries, the cus- is placed there, and the strings are merely

Mrs. A. M. Noe, the energetic President of the Woman's State Fair Association is already at work in the interests of the Wo- the sides, and must be very flat. The striped man's Department at the next fair. She has gauze ribbons have a quaint and stylish efcompleted arrangements for four musical contests-piano, banjo, gultar and cornet-for prizes offered by Mr. Emil Wulschner, amounting to about \$300.

The lecture on last Friday evening by Mrs. May Wright Sewall for the benefit of the Woman's Exchange was a keen, scholarly analysis of the character and intellectual life of Margaret Fuller. Though Mrs. Sawall has long been identified with educational suffrage and other public work in this city and has on numerous occasions read papers or made short speeches, this was her first formal address before an Indianapolis audience. The warm reception accorded her by a large, cultured and appreciative audience on this occasion shows that our talented townswoman is "not without honor in her own

thick. Small cakes are nice if split and put

as a filting for a layer case. For orange pudding take one pint of milk;

of the milk in the double boiler, and when five minutes; then add the butter, and set | around the crown. away to cool. Beat together the augar, . the yolks of eight eggs and the whites of four, Grate the rind and squeeze the juice of the oranges into this. Stir all into the cooked mixture. Have a pudding dish bolding about three quarts lined with the paste. Pour the preparation into this, and pake in a moderate oven for forty minutes. Beat the remaining four whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and gradually heat in the powdered sugar. Cover the pudding with this. Return to the oven and cook ten minutes leaving the door open. Set away to cool. It must be ice cold when served,

FASHION AS IT PLIES.

Dainty Dresses-Spring Millinery. Very dainty dresses are those of satine and lace, the cotton satines this season being remarkably attoactive with their soft, fine texture, lustrous surface finish, the dainty ground coloring, and the charming figures and exquisite floral effects over the body of the goods. The damasse satines, too, are worthy of mention, for in those are seen the lustrous results, with the woven or broche figures seen in the brocaded or damasse silks and woolens. One of these dresses of blue damasse satine has waist and back drapery of the brocaded goods, the underskirt being in plain silk finish satine, the same shade of the damasse. Lace double flounces from the front of skirt and the sleaves are covered with Egyptian lace nets to match flounces. while a full face plastron finishes the front of coreage. The lace is seeming bunched or tied together with loops of blue satin damasse ribbons. In pale pink satine, the entire dress is literally covered with oriental net and lace to match, all the edges of the draperies being finished with faills of the lace, the whole perfected by loops and bows of pink satin ribbon. These dresses of satine and lace can hardly be distinguished from those of the real satin when trimmed with similar laces; indeed, the good satines cost per yard quite as much as the cheaper satins. newever the former are much wider than the sains, so that twice as many yards of satin than will be required of cotton goods can be used up in stylish costume.

For a brunette quite a striking toilet is in gold colored surah, combined with dark, rich blue velvet and silk embroidered woolen lace. One side of the skirt is formed of rows of the lace, while upon the other side draperies of silk, edged with revers of velvet, which are also placed at either side of the rows of lace. The corsage shows collar, revers and cuffs of velvet, with edges of lace upstand. ing. In India silk, cream ground, scattered over with dark-blue flowers, the skirt has lower edge, finished with side pleatings of dark blue silk or satin. The draparies are lcoped with satin ribbon, and the plain satin ribbon, forming a kind of fringe in the rich dark blue.

Harper's Bezar says of

SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS. only changes in shape are the parrow and short crowns used when the hair is dressed high, and the more fully trimmed fronts, which now have a puff of lace or velvet, or else a small inside trimming of lace, bows, or flowers. There are also round and longer crowns for those who wear the low Catogan braid, but the general preference is for the high slender crown that may be cut off quare across the top, and is usually curved at the end to how the hair turned upward from the n ,e of the neck and fringed like a

bang, or else with three or four small "scolding iccks" curling below. POINTED BRIMS. The pointed brim bonnet has finally come into great popularity, and is no longer confined to young and pretty faces, though eyen yet it is a shape that should be chosen with discretion. The real secret of the success of this shape, known years ago as the fish-wife pcke, is that it is no longer a large poke, but a small bonnet that adds nothing to the size of the wearer's head. The straw bonnets of this shape are now usually high in the crown, and the end of the crown is carried up somewhat like the front; a revers of straw covered with yelvet passes around the sides and back, or else there is a frill of lace set outside the edge. Inside the brim are satin puffs or else rows of pleatings made double of the material and placed so near together that only the ends show in front. single rosette or fan-shaped bow is the trimming for plain straw pointed bonnets. This may be made of etamine, gauze, velvet, or moire ribbon, or else there may be two round or square bows, one of which is placed just at each side of the pointed brim, and this adds nothing to the neight of the wearer. An economical French caprice is that of using four different fabrics two curved ends passing down each side. On this may be two or three wide loops of dark thrust a gilt pin or a small feather ornament. Another cluster for the top of a bonnet may have some loops or else some ends

in the front bow or bows; for instance, there that ou the wearer's dress, placed in a gathered circle flat on the bonnet, or else with velvet tied together with a little square bow of narrow watered ribbon, in which may be of a moyenage scarf, or pieces of etamine, with some changeable ribbon and gilt braid among them. Others in more English taste have the entire rosette of loops of one kind of canvas ribbon, or else moire or velvet ribton is used. The very dressy bonnets of this shape are, however, trimmed with flowers arranged in a cluster just on top, and if the wearer is quite young, a wreath of rose-bads or forget-me-nots or other tiny flowers is placed inside the entire brim. These bonnets are more youthful when strings are omitted, but when preferred they are fastened at the end of the crown, instead of being attached on the sides.

PLAIN CAPOTES. The slightly larger capotes with round fronts are made of fanciful straws, such as is or will soon be the order of the day and rows of straw beads on wire, or else cactus | The following suggestions may be of advanwith wire frames, for dressy ming is confined to a large cluster of irregutody of children by both parents equally, crossed or pointed on the crown, attached to complete freedom of employment, and other the sides, and tied to a long looped bow untemprovements which will follow naturally." der the chin. The top bow, however, must bave a very high effect, being sometimes placed over a slight pour of the trimming, and the folds that extend back must stop on fect in these bows, and may be had in combinations of colors that make them appropriate for three or four different dresses. The canvas scarfs, intended originally for round hats, are also knotted into bows for small bonnets; thus a navy blue English straw bonnet has a velvet binding on its brim, and | pet down, and a few drops should fall, this a small velvet bow on the throat. Its only other trimming is a bine etamine or cauvas scarf, with strips of red, gilt, and dull green in it, arranged in an Alsacian bow, or else made in high loops with heraldic gilded | and brush should never be used, they crack, ends pointing upward, and two quills of dim and scale the paint; milk brightens and this morning's paper. Bustle round, you try one of Benson's plasters. I procured one and

ROUND HATS. There is nothing new to say of round hats, as the shapes are like those of the winter, with high crown and close brim. Canvas scarfs are the fashion of the moment for trimming these, arranged in high loops and it under carpets. It can be cleaned perpointed ends against the crown in front, feetly by washing it on both sides with not with perhaps some feld passing around it, or | salt and water, hang it on a line outdoors to | day he was grumbling because the preacher only extending down the aldes. Two quills, dry. together with this jelly. It is also very nice | brown, blue, red, or black, with glided dots on them, are thus in the upright loops. Plain cream-colored canvas is much used on | the Mesors. Henry at the Paris Observatory

little of the cold milk. Put the remainder | with tailor suits. Bunches of breast feathers are used to trim these, or else a moyenit is boiled stir in the mixed rice. Stir for age scarf is knotted in front and passed

> W. C. T. U. State Convention. The 12th Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Indians, will be held in Fort Wayne, May 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1885. Our National President, Miss Frances E. Willard, will be with us. We hope all local unions will send their fall delegations, and that this may prove to be the very best annual reunion we have ever known, because of the presence of the Most

High in our midst. The good people of Fort Wayne extend the bospitality of their homes and churches. Reduced rates will be [secured on all the

ratircada possible. M. L. WELLS, ALICE A. VINING, Recording Secretary. President.

Expressions.

In a hitherto unpublished letter the late John Stuart Mill wrote to a friend. "I am convinced that family life has nothing to fear from the perfect civil and political equality of the saxes.

Always try to be of use in any emergency, and keep your nerves as steady and your wits as bright as you can; and if there is nothing actually for you to do, avoid hindering those who can do something, and do not distract their attention by your restless folly. -Home Journal.

When industrial and technical schools for girls shall have done as much to transmute their capacity into capability, as such schools for boys have done and are doing, when not merely the honorableness of labor is admitted, but when the entire dishonorableness of idleness and dependence shall be proclaimed. when all incentives urge women to try their powers, and all rewards wait on their success, then and not till then will it be in order to endeavor to compute the relative abilities of women and men .- May Wright Sawall.

President Watren, of the Boston University, thinks that sex isolation in education is survival of the same mediaeval ideas which created and sustained monasticssm. "If the aim be," he says, 'to narrow a human being to one small function, isolation will be found helpful. If the aim be the semi-development of a human being, semi-isolation is by all means desirable. On the other hand, harmonious, all-sided development demands barmonious influences from every side. Masculine influence alone, feminine influence alone, can never produce the broadest and completest humanistic culture. Only in the fully huuan society of men and women can a normal development of character go forward. Where mental and moral improvement is the earnest common purpose, the refining and ennobling influence of each sex upon the other in association can hardly be overestimated. It is an elevating and strate the fact to you." Then he leaned over have but just begun to be recognized in the asked. "Yes, give me the plain colors."higher education."

In an admirable article on "Suffrage for Woman" in the Contemporary Review Emily Pfieffer says: "The time is not remote when it would have been impossible for a Florence Nightingale to do her work without repreach; for a Mary Carpenter to scatter the seeds of a better hope for the women of India; for women students of medicine to carry help for the neglected atlments of their imprisoned sisters; for an Isabe la Bird, a Miss North and many another to bring back bright pictures and fruits of distant travel; and, inally, for an Octavia Hill, and a large contingent of lady helpers, to quietly show the way in which an evil, spreading its poison through the social fabric, may be cared. No one of those who unthinkingly or dishonestly repeat this parrot-cry of chaining the woman to ber sphere, would now dare to maintain that such women are trespassing beyond it. That sphere, as traced by jealcosy and greed, is a circle of chalk, which the tide of necessity and the steps of those noble ones are chliterating."

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE,

Decorative Notes-Suggestions for House Cleaning-Seasonable Dishes. Very pretty designs for dinner cards are in four-leafed clover, reaping hooks and pansy

A very pretty tea cosy is made of velvet, with a spray of jasmine embroidered in natural colors with fioselle. A drawing-room mirror, made in the

shape of a fan, and mounted in bronze and silver, is a pleasing novelty. The newest lamps have round globes of fine porclain painted in delicate greys and

browns, and over the chimney is placed a little brass hat, either derby or stovepipe. Hammered brass teapots, with ebony bandles, are among the newest things to be seen on fashionable tables. They are exmay be as a foundation a scrap of lace like | ceedingly pretty, and look as well on the

sideboard as they do on the table. The latest novelties in metal work are in the sixteenth century style. Wrought iron is almost universally in favor. The work is expensive, but often of great beauty, and is seen in chandeliers, fire dogs g s jets, lamps, lanterns, firewood baskets, cranes and a host of other things.

The rage for old furniture is increasing and there should be in every family a desk, table or chair originally possessed by the great grandparents. Everybody puts his own value on such a piece of furniture, and it is only when it is sold at auction that grandparents' stock falls.

The Madras muslins are used for pretty colored bed-spreads. They may be put in as they are, or else lined with white or with colored silesia or surah. The curtains of the room should match the spread, and there may be portieres also mounted over silesia. These are very pretty in guest chambers and in cottages out of town, and are not ex-

HOUSE CLEANING

When paint has an old, dingy look, take a flannel cloth, dampen it and apply as much first quality Spanish whiting as will adhere to it and rub the paint. But little rubbing will be required to remove all dirt and grease. Rinse thoroughly with pure water then and rub dry with a soft cloth. Paint thus cleansed looks like new, and does not raceive such injury as from scap suds. This process of cleaning is a good one to perform before laying varnish over old paint,

It is said that a strong solution of oxalic

acid will remove dry paint. For cleaning zinc this preparation is effectnal. To three pints of water add one ounce of nitric scid, two ounces of emery and eight ounces of pumics stone, shake well to-

A tablespoonful of amonia in one gallon of water will often restore the color of carpets, even if disolved by acid or alkali. If a ceiling has been whitewashed with the car-To clean o'l cloths wash well with tepid

water and sweet milk, equal quantities. Wipe dry with soft cloth. Soap, hot water

One may utilize old mattting, which is no longer fresh enough to look well, by putting

One of the latest specimens of the work of the juice of six oranges and the rind of three; eight eggs; balf a cupful of butter; one large broad loops with two narrow velvet large cupful of granulated eager; a quarter of a cupful of powdered augar; one table-specified the property of the cluster in Perseus, showing stars down to the thirteenth magnitude. The negative was obtained in fifty minutes, with a 6 3 inch object glass of 83-specified the points and the start points and fedgula. The negative was obtained in fifty minutes, with a 6 3 inch object glass of 83-specified the points and fedgula. The negative was obtained in fifty minutes, with a 6 3 inch object glass of 83-specified the points and fedgula. The negative was obtained in fifty minutes, with a 6 3 inch object glass of 83-specified the points and fedgula. The negative was obtained in fifty minutes, with a 6 3 inch object glass of 83-specified his wife. "Whah-specified h large broad loops with two narrow velvet loops erect beside them, and the quills or gilt pins complete this trimming. English torbans that are high and round in front and alope narrower toward the back, are worn times, and seproduced by helio engraving.

ORANGE BLOSSOM.

SONNET BY H.

Far off to sunnier shores he bade us go, And find him in his labyrinthine maze Of orange, olive, myrtle-charmed ways, Where the gray violet and red wild-flower blow, And lawn and slope are purple with the glow Of kindher climes. There love shall orb our

Or, like the waves that fill those balmy bays, Pulse through our life, and with an ebbless So now, my dove, but for a breathing while Fly; let us fly this dearth of song and flower, And, while we fare together forth alone

From out our winter-wasted Northern isle, Dream of his rich Mediterranean bower: Then mix our orange blossom with his own. -Macmillan's Magazine.

WIT AND PLEASANTER.

They call a cyclone "she" in the West. The men well know to which gender the greatest storms belong.-Texas Siftings. We are told that sparring is now taught as a physical exercise in colleges for women.

That settles it. We prefer happy ignorance and a broom-handle. Wife-"Old Mrs. Bantly told me confiden tially this morning that she expects shortly to become a grandmother." Husband (ab-

man?" The curtain had just dropped on the first set and he already had his hat in hand when she, putting her hand in her pocket, said: "Here, dear, I thought you would want one, you needn't go out," and she handed him a

sent minded)-"Is it possible? That old wo-

The apathy in Boston upon reception of the new date of the end of the world recalls the reply of Theodore Parker when informed by a Millsrite of the pending destruction of our planet: "That does not concern me," said Parker, "for I live in Boston."

"Beg your pardon, sir," said the gentlemanly usher at the theater, "but your seat is in the front row." "How did you know that," asked the astonished baldheaded man, "without seeing my check?" "You forget." replied the usher, "that you have your hat

"What makes you think you saw your husband's ghost last night?" "He came into my room and I called on him to stop, but he passed on as if he didn't hear me." "Perhaps it was really your husband," "No. I'm sure it wasn't, John, poor dear, wouldn't have dared to go on without stopping .- N.

A gentleman went into a crowded store to buy some stockings for his wife. "I want striped ones," he said to the clerk. "We have very few stripes, sir," the cierk replied; "they are not much worn now " "Are you sure?" "Oh, yes, quite sure. Twill demon-Drake's Magazine.

A More Fatal Attack. "Do you see that stylish and handsome lady over there?"

"My! aint she a daisy? Who is she?" "Old Skinflint's widow. She killed him before they had been married six months." "Good gracious! did she shoot him in the 'No. She stabbed him in the pocket-

Perils Beseiting Young Men in Gatham. |New York Journal. "Speaking of names," said a Gotham girl

book."

to a parsimonious suitor, "no one has ever called you 'April showers' I believe?" "What a singular question!" he exclaimed. Why do you ask?"

"Because April showers bring sweet flawers," she gurgled with a saccharian smile. When he next appeared on the scene he leoked like an exhibition of the Harticultural Society.

These Women.

[The san Franciscian.] The other day a very recent mother over the bay said to her accomplice: 'Oh, William, nurse says that baby weighs only six pounds. I'm so glad!" "Why are you glad?" growled the husband, disgusted at having received so little for his

"Because the fashion papers say that light

kids are all the rage again!"

Strapped. [The Judge.] Yes, I've been strapped by my mother, Pete, And dad took a hand in, too: It made me jump. well, I guess so, Pete, And I yelled—somewhat. Did you?

And I've been strapped by my teacher, Pete, For tricks that I often rue. And, though he strapped with a right good I didn't give in. Did you?

But I've been strapped for the needful, Pete; Perhaps you've been there, too. It's ten times worse than the others, Pete, But I didn't wince. Did you?

The Cat's Tail.

[Brooklyn Magazine.] Appropriate to the present rage for decollette dresses among ladies is the following anecdote related of President Lincoln: One evening Mrs. Lincoln swept with magnificent dress into the library where the President was waiting to escort her into the brilliant reception parlor. Her dress was composed of a very long train, but cut low at the neck. Lincoln was standing with his back to the fire when his wife entered. 'Whew?" said old Abe, "what a long tail our cat has to-night." Mrs. Lincoln made no answer, and the President continued, "Say, mother, don't you think it would be better if some of our g

cat's tail was around her neck?"

Will Find Out By and By. Merchant Traveller. "Pa." said a little boy who had been reading the newspaper, "what is a mincrity re-

"A minority report, my son?" inquiringly repeated his father." "Yes, sir." "Well, my son," he answered, scratching his head, 'a minority report is is-is-well,

my son. where I say I wont't and your mother save I had better-that's a minority re-"Which one, pa-yours or mother's?"
"Run out and play, my son. You are too young to understand such matters. When

you are older you won't have to ask so many questions."

The Country Editor Goes to Church. [San Francisco Post.]

The editor of the Deadwood Roarer atlended church for the first time last Sunday. In about an hour he rushed into the office and shouted to the telegraph editor: "What in blazes are you fellows doing? How about the news from the seat of war?" "What news?"

"Why, all this about the Egyptian army being drowned in the red sea. Why, the 'gospel-sharp' up at the church was telling about it just now, and not a word of it in blue, dotted with gilt, thrust into the loops. | preserves oil cloth; use soft clothe in wash- fellows, and get the facts, or the Snap Shot | applied it to the stomachic region. Greatly to my ing. In buying oil cloth, if possible, get one | will get a beat on us. Look spry, there, that has been made some time, the paint will | while I put on the bulletin-board 'Great English Victory in the Soudan."

Religion in Politics.

Uncle Ben was a colored man who talked politica, while his wife talked raligion. One had worked some political matter into his "Preachabs hain't got no business," he growled, 'to be mixin' politics an' religuo.

po'ertice? Hain't yo' allers tellin' me de genmen I votes wid is wicked men?" "Cou'se I is, but ef yo' all 'publicans is so wicked wid religun, what'd yo' be widout

"'Deed, Mandy, I'se not 'pared to say as to dat, but I specs we'd be Democrats."

The Governor's Old Friends. Governor Porter tells a very funny story on himself, acknowledging that for once in his life he was floored. During the last campaign he went into a small town to make a speech. He began something in this way:

"My friends, I am glad to meet you again. I always like to come to Blankville, and to see, as I do now, so many old friends." Just here a tall, gaunt Hoosier cried out in an inimitable voice:

"Name 'em, Governor, name 'em!" And the Governor says he was so broken up by this untimely inquiry for details that he could not name a man. The Hoosiers laughed good-naturedly, and the Governor foin ned too.

Choctaw Crimininals' Honor.

[Washington Cor. Augusta Chronicle.] A gentleman here conversant with the Indian character save there is a point of honor among even the worst of the Chectaws hard to find among whice criminals. When a Choctaw has been tried for a capital offense and condemned to execution, he is allowed to choose between banging and shooting. He is then paroled and allowed perfect freedom until the day of doom. Every one of these criminals elected to be shot, and every one kept his pledge and came back to

The following are the estimated incomes of the four men who are reported to be the

	Duke of	Vander
	Westminster	
Carital	\$80 000,000	8175 000 0x
Per yesr	4,001.000	6,500,600
I'er wonth	200.000	676.000
Per day	10,000	15,000
Per hour	410	800
Per minute		18
	Rothschild.	Mackay.
Capital	\$200,000,000	\$275 000 000
Per year	10,000,000	13,750,000
Per month	850,000	1,000,000
Per day	25,000	35,000
Per hour	1,000	1,500
Per minute	20	26

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He Could Eat Nails. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1881.

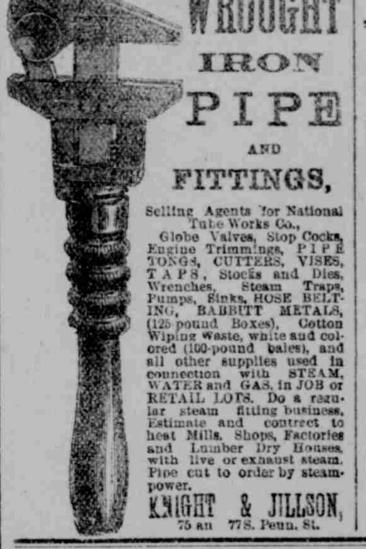
GENTLEMEN-You do not sufficiently extol the curative virtues of Benson's Capcine Plasters for ailments of a dyspeptic nature. For five years, up to about two years ago. I had attacks of this description, lasting from three to five weeks, During these periods I was unable to eat anything without the greatest discomfort, lost flesh rapidly, and suffered a general deterioration in bealth. I tried nearly all the dyspensia remedies ever concocted, with the hope of either curing or alleviating my distress. Physicians prescriptions were equally inefficacious. Only by means of semi starvation would my stomach recover anything like its natural tone, and then the least imprudence in diet would sadly upset it. Two years ago, as above mentioned, when "enjoying" or of these seasons of misery, a particularly severe visitation, it suddenly occurred to me to surprise, and much more to my gratification, within twenty-four hours all pain, burning and soreness had left my stomach. Since then injudicious or irregular cating has several times brought on symptoms of the old complaint, but the application of a plaster a night insures a cure by morning. I have tried the remedy with so satisfactory results as to give ms entire confidence that I could eat the most indigestible food, possibly tempenny nails if my appetite craved them, and feel no apprehension of ill-effects, so long as Benson's Capetine Plasters are obtainable. A member of my family has had an experience elmost identical with mine, being oured by the ame means. Merely sympathy for those suffering with dyspepsia-the bedief that the plaster will cure the disorse in its inciplent stages and not unlikely when it has become chronic—
prompts this letter; it is in no sense written at
the solicitation or with the previous knowledge
of Measrs, Seabury & Johnson.
Yours, Fig., J. Robertson.

PRICKLY

The majority of the ills of the human body arise from a derangement of the Liver, affecting both the stomach and bowels. In order to effect a cure, it is necessary to remove the cause. Irregular and Sluggish action of the Bowels, Headache, Bickness at the Stomach, Pain In the Back and Loins, etc., in Meate that the Liver is at fault, and that nature requires assistance to enable this organ to

throw off impurities. Prickly Ash Bitters consepodally compounded for this purpose. They are mild in their rotion and effective as a cure; are pleasant to the taste and taken easily by both children and adults, 'aken according to directions, they are a safe and pleasant cure for Dyspensia. General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Diseased Kidneys, etc., etc. Asa Blood Parifier they are superior to any other medicine; cleansing the system thoroughly, and imparting new life and energy to the invalid. It to a medicine and not an intoxicating beverage ASE YOUR DRUGGIST FOR PRICELY ASE SITTERS.

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PINKEYE.

A Remarkable Cure of a Horse.

Col. James L. Fleming a prominent grocers mer-chant, a member of the firm of Fleming & Lotton, Augusta, Ga , makes the following statement of the treatment of a valuable noise with Swift's

In the fall of 1883 I had a valuable colt taken with a severe case of pinkeye, which resulted in the most fearful case of blood poisoning I have over seen. After eight or nine mouths of dectoring with every remedy that I could hear of I despaired of a cure. At this time the horse was unable to move, because of swollen limbs. His right hind leg was as large as a man's body, and had on it over lorty running seres. He had also a number of large seres on his body and other limbs. He was most pitiable looking object, and I was advised to end his sufferings with the shot gun. He was a valuable animal and I did not want to lose him. After racking my brain in search for another remedy more efficacion, I thought of Swift's Specific. I knew it was invaluble to the human family as a blood purifier and why should it not be for the animal as well? did not hesitate, but sent last July to Atlanta for a supply.
I began the treatment with 4 oz. of S. S. S. and 4

oz, of water three times a day. This I continued for a week. Then I increased the dose to 6 oz of each, and continued for a week. Then I increased to 8 oz. and run it a week, when I went back to 6 oz. again. The result was that at the end of the oz. again. The result was that at the end of the first week the horse had a fair appetite, which he had not had since his sickness. At the end of the second week even greatering provement was apparent, for many of the sores were healing nice and the horse manifested a desire to move about. At the end of the third week he began to show gain in flesh, and had full appetite. The swelling had about disappeared. I used in all about 15 bottles of Switt's Specific, and when I quit its bottles of Switt's Specific, and when I quit its home. the horse had only four small sores leit on him, and they healed up immediately.

In August last all symptoms of the disease passed away, and up to date no signs of the return of the trouble have made their appearance, and the horse has done a mule's work on my farm.

I regard it one of the most remarkable cures I have ever known. Thus this great medicine has proven a boon to the animal as well as to the human race.

Jas. L. Firming, Augusta, Jan. 9, 1885. Send for book on Blood and Skin diseases. It is

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